The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5058 號八十五第千五零第 日三十月二十年四癸治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1874. 五拜禮 號十三月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 28, BLYTHWOODE, Brit. str., 770, Miller, Singapore 14th January, and Saigon 22nd, Rice, Timber and General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Jan. 29, KWANGTUNG, Brit. str., 491, Pitman, Foochow 26th January, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 29, GRYFE, British ship, 1,078, Roberts, London 20th September, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

Jan. 29, PRIAM, Brit. str., 1,572, W. R. Seale, Liverpool 1st December, and Singapore 21st January, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Departures.

Jan. 29, LEE-YUEN, str., for Canton.

Jan. 29, AMAZONE, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.

Jan. 29, TAI WATT, for Bangkok.

Jan. 29, FORTUNE, for Bangkok.

Jan. 29, LAP-TEK, str., for Swatow & Amoy.

Jan. 29, LUCRE, for Bangkok.

Jan. 29, TRALEE, str., for Canton.

Jan. 29, EGERIA, str., for Shanghai.

Jan. 29, CONSOLATION, str., for Amoy.

Jan. 29, HAIDEE, for Manila.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 29TH.

None.

Passengers.

Per *Blythwoode*, str., from Singapore, &c.:—54 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from East Coast:—Mrs. Kerr, Messrs. Hickling, Adams, Krawl, Allan and Darling, 2 European and 145 Chinese deck.

Per *Amazone*, str., for Saigon & Marseilles:—For Saigon.—Mr. Aug. Michaelis, Rev. P. Montmayuer, and 22 Chinese. For Singapore.—7 Chinese. For Galle.—Messrs. Pye and H. U. Jeffries. For Maurice.—Mr. Jones. For Naples.—Messrs. Alb. Gultzow and Ad. Joost. For Marseilles.—Messrs. H. Chambers, Vidal, E. C. Smith, Anto. Mendes, and Miss Helene Saal.

Reports.

The British steamship *Blythwoode* reports left Singapore on 14th January, and arrived at Saigon on the 18th; left Cape St. James on the 22nd, and arrived at Hongkong at 11.30 p.m. on the 28th instant. From Singapore had strong N.E. monsoon. From Saigon, had to Padaran strong N.E. gale, and from thence to Hainam light airs from the Eastward; since when, strong N.E. monsoon, cloudy weather, and much rain.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on 26th January, Amoy on the 27th, and Swatow on 28th. From Foochow had light and moderate monsoon winds and cloudy weather to Amoy; from thence light variable airs and cloudy weather to Swatow; from thence to port light variable airs and fog. In Foochow, the steamship *Dragon* and H.M.S. *Kestrel*; in Amoy, the steamship *Asia* and H.M.S. *Hornet*; in Swatow, the steamships *Fu-sing*, *Kiushu* and *Douglas*.

The British ship *Gryfe* reports left the Downs on the night of the 21st September; had moderate weather to the Equator, crossed on the 22nd October, in long. 31.47 W.; had moderate S.E. trades; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 18th Nov., in lat. 38.46 S.; in making the Easting had variable winds, mostly from the N.W.; came through the Lamb ck Straits on 24th December; passed through Salayer Straits on the 28th; Bouton Island on the 30th, to which had moderate and light breezes, mostly from the S.W., with fine weather; came through Pitt's Passage and Dampier Straits on the 1st and 5th January, and cleared the latter on the 8th January. From Bouton Island till getting the S.E. monsoon, had winds from the Northward and Eastward, with squally weather and much rain, with alternately calms and light breezes; got the monsoon in lat. 4 N.; passed to the Westward of Pellew Islands; from thence to Hongkong had strong N.E. monsoon the first five days, the latter part fresh and moderate.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Civiale	Hamburg	Sept. 5
Ingeburg	Cardiff	Sept. 22
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Hydra	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Elise	Cardiff	Oct. 8
M. A. Holman	Cardiff	Oct. 18
Badama	Cardiff	Oct. 20
Lesmona	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Oct. 28
Palma	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Seden	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Fidelia	Bergen	Nov. 5
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Canton (s)	London	Nov. 29
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Glenartney (s)	London	Dec. 12
Antenor (s)	Liverpool	Dec. 13

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon.
Household Furniture, &c.

NOW READY.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

Apply at THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG, ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR HOUSE AGENTS AND VALUATORS,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.
REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Collinge, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.—
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits; open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

TO LET.

A GRANITE GODOWN, fronting on the Praya, at Wanchi. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 115 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 at Mosque Terrace. The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK,
8, *Peddler's Hill.*
tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE Fine and Commodious HOUSE, No. 4, Chancery Lane. Water laid on.
Apply to
M. A. COLLACO,
2, *Chancery Lane.*
tf 95 Hongkong, 15th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE," situated in Caine Road.
The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co
tf 67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

TO LET,

With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with 9 Rooms. Gas and Water laid on, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road.
Also,
Three Comfortable ROOMS, furnished, if required. Apply to
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 35 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq.
Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 14 and 20, Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 13 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.
Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.
By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1305 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks by first-class steamers and sailing vessels.
DODD & Co.
3m 1897 Amoy, 14th November, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLPH JOOST in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. PAUL GERHARD HÜBBE and Mr. ALBERT GÜLTZOW have been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China on the 1st January A.C.
Mr. GUSTAV PETERS is authorised to sign the firm.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
64d 158 Hongkong, 28th January, 1874.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. POH CHIN SOO, in our firm, ceased on the 28th January, 1873.
YUEN FAT HONG.
1m 156 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. DUNCAN DAVIDSON, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.
Mr. DAVID ADDISON DARLING is authorized to sign for our firm.
BROWN & Co.
1m 111 Amoy, 9th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES JAMES HOLLIDAY was admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China on the 1st instant.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 85 Hongkong, January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS MENDEL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
1m 4 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

MR. H. KLER retires from our firm this day.
HEINEMANN & Co.
1m 21 Hongkong, 31st December, 1873.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
H. KLER.
1m 22 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DAVID SASSOON has this day been admitted a partner in our Firms in China.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
1m 20 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, the Shipwright Business heretofore conducted under the name of J. McDONALD & Co., will be carried on by the undersigned in his own name.
B. STANFORD.
1m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted in my name will henceforth be carried on under the firm of
K RUSE & Co.
and Mr. H. KUHLMANN is authorized to sign the firm.
J. C. KRUSE.
1m 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted at this port under the name of OSCAR STAMMANN, will from this date be carried on by Mr. EDUARD MEYER, under the style and firm of
E. MEYER & Co.
Mr. O. GRABE is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.
EDUARD MEYER.
tf 23 Tientsin, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES G. CASWELL, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo, by lapse of time.
Mr. CHARLES F. TREMLETT and Mr. WM. DETMERING are this day admitted partners in our firm.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
1m 7 Saigon, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT, S. E. HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
TURNER & Co.
tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."
WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.
tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20 %) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE WATER COLOURS, GRAND PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE, OFFICE FURNITURE, CHOICE WINES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, *THIS DAY*, the 30th January, 1874, at Noon, at the premises of MESSRS. SMITH, ARCHER & Co., Praya,—
The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of—
HALL.
Carved Hat STAND, Carved Hall TABLES and CHAIRS, GASALIER, TELESCOPE on Tripod, by DALLMEYER & Co., London.
DRAWING ROOM.
Blue Silk Covered WALNUT CHAIRS, COUCHES, Ottoman SEATS, Easy CHAIRS, Carved Walnut Centre and Card TABLES, Carved WHATNOTS, Handsome MIRROR on Marble-top Consol TABLE, Handsome Mantelpiece MIRRORS, CLOCKS, Parian and Bronze STATUETTES, Silk and Lace CURTAINS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, CARPET, a very fine Collection of WATER COLOURS, GASALIER, &c., &c.
A ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO, BY COLLARD & COLLARD.
DINING ROOM.
Handsomely Carved SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, Plate Glass Fire SCREEN, GASALIER and GAS BRACKETS, CUT GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED and SILVER WARE, CARPET, PUNKAH, &c., &c.
BILLIARD ROOM.
An English-made BILLIARD TABLE, by THURSTON, with Marking Board, Cues, Rests, Balls, &c., Gas Billiard LAMP, CHAIRS, TABLES, &c.
LIBRARY.
Carved Book CASES, CHAIRS, Writing and other TABLES, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, well bound.
BED ROOMS.
Mahogany BEDSTEADS, Spring MATTRESSES, Handsomely Carved WARDROBES, Carved Book CASES, Mahogany Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Toilet SERVICES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, Cheval GLASSES, PICTURES, GASALIERS, &c., &c.
OFFICE.
English and China-made DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CLOCKS, Copying PRESSES, Book STANDS, Fireproof Iron SAFE, Stationery STANDS, Sample STANDS.
FILES of OLD NEWSPAPERS.
House BOAT and DAVITS.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Wednesday*, the 28th January, 1874.
The Bed Room, Dressing Room, and Bath Room Furniture will be sold on the Second Day.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
43, Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. COXON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Robinson Road, on *MONDAY*, the 23rd day of February, 1874, at Noon precisely,—
The whole of his ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, COUCHES, Ottoman, Easy, and other CHAIRS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, Canton Carved Blackwood CHAIRS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, Hearth RUGS, Pier GLASSES, Inlaid Pearwood SIDEBOARD, Oak WAGONS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOURS, PLATE, CHINA WARE, GLASS WARE, Brass BEDSTEADS, Spring and Horse Hair MATTRESSES, BOOK CASE, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, &c., &c.
1 Iron SAFE.
PONY and TRAP.
SADDLERY and HARNESS.
A large collection of PLANTS and FERNS.
And,
Sundry WINES, STORES, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
127 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer for Sale at Auction, on or about 26th of February, 1874, (if not previously disposed of,)—
Forty-eight Sixty-fourths (48/64) of the American Screw Steamer
"*SHAFTESBURY*,"
well known in this port, and now running between Shanghai and Southern Ports.
The "*SHAFTESBURY*" was built by OSWALD, of Sunderland, England, in 1862. Classed 9 A 1.
Length.....200 feet.
Breadth.....28 " 5 in.
Depth of hold.....17 "
Tonnage.....524 Nett.
5 Water-tight Bulkheads.
Her Engines are a pair of Direct Acting Inverted Cylinder Engines, built by Messrs. RICHARDSON & SONS, Hartlepool Iron Works, England, in 1862.
Diameter of Cylinders.....41½.
Length of Stroke.....24.
Nominal Horse-power.....120.
Her Boilers, two in number, are on the Horizontal Tubular principal, having double-stop valves and connections for the working of both or either of the two. The Machinery has been recently thoroughly overhauled; there has also been put on a new spar-deck, the cabins taken from main deck, and placed on spar-deck, thus giving her an additional capacity of about Five hundred and fifty tons. Carries 13,500 piculs dead weight, or 12,000 piculs with room for a large quantity of Cotton or other light freight, or Chinese Passengers, and is particularly well adapted for the Coast trade. Speed, 8 Knots, on 12 tons Coal.
For any further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
46 Shanghai, 31st December, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 325

Intimations.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVING received additional Stock for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS, beg to call attention to their well selected assortment of
SILKS,
In all the Newest Shades, for evening and dinner wear.
JACKETS AND MANTELETS,
In Silk, Velvet, Fur, and Cloth, braided and embroidered.
OPERA CLOAKS,
In Cashmere, Crepe de Chene, and Wool.
COSTUMES AND SKIRTS,
In Sateen, Tweed, Serge, and Quilted Satin.
SHAWLS,
In Wool Plaids, Cashmeres, and Llamas.
DRESSING GOWNS,
In Flannels & Cashmeres, of the newest designs.
DRESS MATERIALS,
In Wool Poplins, Merinos, Serges, Velveteens.
WOOL GOODS,
In Clouds, Squares, Scarfs, and Opera Hoods.
FANCY GOODS,
In Lace & Muslin Sets, Ties, Bows, & Romals.
LACES,
In Valenciennes, Brussels, Yak, Cluny, Maltese.
LACE AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND SASHES,
In the latest colors and styles for the season.
JET PINS and TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
In all the newest designs for the Hair.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY,
In LINENS, BLANKETS, Damask CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS and Bath BLANKETS, QUILTS, Toilet COVERS, and ANTIMACASSARS in Lace and Wool.
Also,
A Choice Selection of MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
BOOTS and SHOES, in Black, Bronze, and Colors.
And,
A good assortment of Gentlemen's SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, Oxford, Regatta, and White Military SHIRTS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, &c., &c.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*
2107 Hongkong, 29th December, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 15th proximo, with a memo. of premia contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged. After the above date, the accounts will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
23d 139 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1874.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1874 is posted at the Supreme Court House, for inspection.
Notice of any Inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before MONDAY, *the ninth day of February*, 1874, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.
15d 138 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE just received a SHIPMENT of BOURBON WHISKY.
14d 133 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.
JOH. BREESENBERG GOSSLER & Co. | EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LABISZ. | WACHSMUTH & KNOCHMANN.
CARL WOERMANN.
Managing Director.—C. PELGER.
Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the 6th Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 2009 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 99 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

AN OCEAN RACE, open to all Yachts belonging to the CLUB, will be sailed TODAY, the 30th instant.
Prize.—THE DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP, value $500; to be won two years in succession by a yacht, the *bona fide* property of the same owner. A prize of $50 is added by the Yacht Club.
Course.—From the Coal Sheds, Kowloon, to Macao, and back to a Mark-boat moored off Stone cutters' Island.
Start.—8 o'clock A.M.
Time Allowance.—One minute per ton.
Entrance.—Five dollars.
Charts of the course will be furnished to each competing vessel.
Entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary before noon on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.
EDWARD BEART,
Hon. Secretary.
5d 146 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eighth Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 6th February proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th inst. to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
22d 102 Hongkong, 16th January, 1874.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
26th January, 1874.
AN Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1874, to confirm the special resolution, &c., passed at the Meeting held this day.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents,
14d 155] *Canton Insurance Office.*

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 16th February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
331 87 Hongkong, 15th January, 1874.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February next, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
33d 98 Hongkong, 15th January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
31d 140 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three for four o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd February next, for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations to Paragraph No. 1, Clause No. 104, of the Company's Articles of Association.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
31d 141 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
114 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of MAXIMIANO CORDEIRO *(Deceased.)*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims against the same, to send particulars with the necessary Vouchers to the undersigned, on or before the 7th day of March next, or they will not be recognised.
A. DA SILVA,
Liquidator.
10 134 Foochow, 13th January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF MESSRS. SMITH, ARCHER & CO.'S FURNITURE WILL BE RESUMED *THIS DAY, AT NOON.*
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
171 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG"
will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
5d 172 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Steamer
"SCOTLAND,"
S. D. Washburn, Commander, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 15th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 167 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship
"FONTENAYE,"
Captain Taylor, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 168 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Adjourned MEETING of Shareholders will be held at our office, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd prox., at 4.30 P.M.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
5d 173 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AN AMERICAN CARROOM BILLIARD TABLE,
*With

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

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"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874

BIRTH.

On the 29th instant, at Hongkong, Mrs. E. VOGEL, of a son. [165

MARRIAGE.

On December 9th, at Dalkey Church, by the Rev. Edward Maguire, M.A., Rector of Ballinderry, uncle of the bride, EDWARD LEWIN SCOTT, Lt.-C.S.I., Swatow, China, youngest son of Thomas Christian Scott, Esq., Firgrove Ballybrack, to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late John Maguire, Esq., of Dawson-street, Dublin, and Tower Hill, Dalkey. [16

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 30TH, 1874.

ANONYMOUS pamphlets on questions relating to China, have to be read with a certain amount of reservation. We want to know something as to the nature of our witnesses, before we can decide as to their credibility, or as to the amount of weight which should be attached to their opinions. So many hasty articles are dashed off by persons whose means of acquiring anything like reliable information are of the most limited character, that we may justly hesitate to give much credence to anything purporting to be a serious review of affairs in this country, without the guarantee which is afforded by the writer's name. It was not, therefore, without some feelings of doubt that we commenced the perusal of a pamphlet which has been recently published in Brussels, under the title of "Aperça de la situation en Chine, 1861-1873," but we are agreeably surprised to find such strong internal evidence of the work having emanated from the pen of a writer who is thoroughly experienced in all matters relating to this country, that we have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of obtaining a correct idea of the existing state of affairs.

The pamphlet is evidently written by some one who is well acquainted with the latest developments of foreign relations with China, and it sets forth in very clear and concise language all the more important subjects which have of late years been discussed out here. The obstacles existing against the spread of foreign trade are summed up in very forcible language. Although the difficulties may have been in some instance exaggerated, the writer admits that the want of confidence which mercantile men universally feel in the Chinese authorities is well founded, and that they are justified in complaining that commercial relations have not been improved by the treaties of 1860, if, indeed, we have not lost ground in many important directions. At the same time, the writer points out that foreign relations with this country have improved in one very important respect, and that is, that large numbers of the Chinese have become acquainted with foreigners, and that those, who have been able to ascertain for themselves what foreigners are, take up a very different attitude to the antagonism in which the Chinese Government persists. The writer justly observes that the mutual intercourse between Chinese with the inhabitants of other parts of the world, is the key to the future situation in China, and that no efforts should be spared to bring about this result, and to cause the Chinese Government to understand that it is in the highest degree to its interests to avoid all future disagreement with other nations, and to cause its subjects to know foreigners with as little delay as possible. The more, it is argued, it is possible to introduce foreigners into the country, the easier will it become to China to establish amicable relations with the rest of the world, and diplomacy in China will in the future be largely indebted to the good relations which have long existed at the open ports.

The above will show the general drift of the views which are set forth by the writer, who adopts throughout a markedly temperate and reasonable tone. Reviewing the various China topics which are so familiar to residents here, that it is needless for us to give them in detail, he points out the great advantages which have accrued to China during the fourteen years which have elapsed since the signature of the last treaties. Through the assistance of foreigners, the rebellion was put down and the present Dynasty saved. "It will," he says, "always remain an incontestible fact that the throne of TUNG CHI exists at the present day only in consequence of the action of the two Powers (France and England) against the enemies of his Dynasty, and the reign of this young Emperor is the first in the annals of China which owes its commencement on a firm basis to the interpretation which Western Powers gave to the rights accorded to them by treaty." The commercial advantages which China has obtained are pointed to as having been of very great importance, while the large revenues which have accrued from foreign trade, have, by means of the foreign Inspectorate of Customs, been faithfully transmitted to Peking, are also pointed to as among the benefits which have accrued to China from her relations with foreigners. In short, China has been immensely indebted to the steps in advance which she has allowed to be made. Every concession which she has granted has turned to her advantage. "The treaties have brought general prosperity to China. It has been the foreign Powers who have been the cause of this by the extension of commerce through the influence of these treaties; and they have justly acquired a right to demand analogous concessions and reciprocal advantages in compensation for all the good which they have brought to China. The advantages which experience has now shown the Chinese were derivable from extended navigation, will be repeated on a larger scale when permission has been granted to establish railways, to transport cargo and travellers from one end of the Empire to the other by this powerful means; and the past may be appealed to as an argument to ask the Chinese authorities for this concession, without fear that it will be in any way injurious to the population in China."

It is refreshing to find that there are some writers who are clear-sighted enough to see that foreign commerce and intercourse with China has not been, as has been too frequently represented, merely for the benefit of foreign nations, as though we came here to rob instead of to trade. Immense advantages have been reaped by China from foreign commerce, even under the restrictions existing, and were our means of intercourse increased, these advantages would undoubtedly be multiplied tenfold. The writer speaks temperately upon the religious question in China, and maintains that Missionary enterprise has done good to foreign relations by familiarising the Chinese with Europeans, and he attributes a feeling in China against Catholics to an idea among the Chinese that Great Britain and America are in no way connected with Catholicism, an idea which he considers was fortified by Great Britain taking no action with regard to the Tientsin Massacre, although one of the victims was an Irish woman. In this we think the writer is somewhat in error, as there have been outbreaks against Protestant Missionaries as well as against Catholics.

The chief thing which the author considers should be sought from the Chinese Government, in order to improve our relations, is the complete throwing open of the country to foreign commerce, with full right to carry out modern commercial enterprises. "China ought to be asked to accord permission to foreigners to do on her territory what they are permitted to do in their own countries, to travel in all parts, to lease and buy houses and land, to invest their capital in mining and commercial operations at the great centres in the interior of the Empire, and to navigate her rivers in steamers, as they already navigate on her coasts."

The steamer *Chinkiang* arrived at Shanghai on the 28th instant, and the *Shaftesbury* and *Yung Ching* left that day.

The P. and O. steamer *Golconda*, with the outward mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on the morning of the 28th instant.

We are requested by Mr. R. S. Pinto to state, with reference to the case in which he was defendant in the Summary Court, reported yesterday, that in the note handed in he did not plead poverty.

We learn that the quantity of Opium shipped per *Altona* from Calcutta, on the 26th instant, was 460 chests Patna, and 75 chests Benares. Stocks on that date were, 2,566 chests Patna, and 50 chests Benares.

We understand that it is intended to cut the Gordian knot connected with the recent arrest of children in the Public Gardens, by sending in a memorial to the Government, praying that a European policeman may be placed there. It seems that the Captain Superintendent upholds the principle of a Chinese policeman being at that post, and if such is the case, the sooner a foreign policeman is sent—on the principle of "quis custodet ipsos custodes"—to look after him, the better.

The Saigon *Independant* is silent with regard to the recent disaster in Tonquin, which resulted in the death of M. Garnier, and confines itself to stating that a subscription has been opened for the benefit of his family, of which particulars are given further on. It seems, however, that the action of the Governor in regard to the expedition is by no means generally approved of, and it has been commented upon with some vigour by the *Courier d'Outremer*. The *Independant*, in support of the Governor urges that he would not have done rightly to shut himself up in a "*statu quo*" fatal to the Colony, and was justified in consecrating the last days of a loyal career to the accomplishment of a great and useful work. From this, it would appear that the expedition had something more than a commercial or scientific character.

An Illinois county clerk refused to issue a marriage licence because the man was only four feet high, while the woman was six. He said that he knew something of domestic life with the proportions reversed, and could not assist a fellow-man "to buy into a lottery when the odds were so fearfully against him."

BETTER THAN CAPITAL.—The man whose statements can always be taken without question, whose promises are made never to go unfulfilled, whose verbal agreements are as good as his written contracts, whose integrity is of more value in his own eyes than any mere fortune which he could barter it for, will be astonished to find, in his hour of need, with what strength he is braced up on every side, and how often he will stand firm as a rock, when other men tremble and fall.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the Hongkong Hotel, yesterday afternoon. There were present: Mr. E. R. Bellilios, chairman; Messrs. André, Cohen, Chater, Heinemann, Burrows, Foss, G. Sharp, and Sherwood.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said the report had been circulated, and they had had it some time in their hands, and he did not suppose it would be necessary for him to read it. He had no doubt they would find all the particulars right.

Mr. BURROWS moved, Mr. SHARP seconded, and it was agreed, that the report (a copy of which has already appeared in our columns), and balance sheet, be taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped they would look upon the report as a satisfactory one. He would be glad to answer any questions which they might wish to put on the particulars it contained.

Mr. SHARP asked what the additions to the building were to cost.

The CHAIRMAN said they had, according to their arrangements, promised the lessees that the amount should not exceed $1,300, so far as the Company was concerned, but if the lessees wished to add any improvements to make the building more suitable for their purposes, they might lay out a few hundred dollars out of their own pockets. The larger portion of the amount to be expended, as stated in the report, was for furniture; and the balance, which would be about $700, would be spent in repairing the house. The rooms down below were to be used for various purposes, and the upper floor was to be occupied by one of the lessees himself—Mr. Nowrowjee—whose object in doing so was to be on the premises to look after his own interests, and to see that everything was done properly.

Mr. COHEN asked if the additions would not entail additional insurance.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the amount at present was sufficient.

Mr. COHEN said they were to have some additional furniture, and that would require to be covered.

The CHAIRMAN said the present amount was quite ample to cover the addition, and moved that the report and balance sheet be adopted.

Mr. COHEN seconded, and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of two directors, in place of Mr. André and himself, who retired by rotation.

Mr. HEINEMANN proposed, and Mr. SHERWOOD seconded, and it was carried, that Messrs. E. R. Bellilios and A. André be re-elected.

Mr. CHATER proposed the re-election of the retiring auditors, Messrs. H. Foss and H. C. Erdmann.

Mr. BURROWS seconded, and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the dividend would be payable on and after the 6th February, and the meeting terminated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

29th January.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chinese constable Fung-a-key No. 19, charged a coolie named Fansashing, with the unlawful possession of two helmets, having found the defendant trying to sell them in Lower Lascar-row.

Inspector Grey said since the charge was taken, he found they belonged to a French gentleman on board the steamship *Volga*.

Mr. Dennys Garman, an officer on board the French steamer *Volga*, deposed to being in company with the purser, Mr. Antony Reikan, on shore on the 28th, and having bought two helmets, half a dozen pairs of slippers, and a sash, they procured a small boy to carry them. On the road they went into the Hongkong Hotel for a minute, taking the boy with them, and on turning to go found the boy and things gone. The helmets produced were their helmets, and they thought the defendant was the party employed by them.

Chinese constable 199 deposed that when he saw the defendant trying to sell the helmets, another boy was in company with him, but he ran away.

The case was then adjourned to a later part of the day, to see if any of the other things could be found. The case coming on again, the constable said he could not find out anything, but on the road he found the boy who was in company, named Wan-kum-bi. This boy, on being arrested, said he was not the one who stole the helmets and things, but he knew where the things were bought and the boy who stole them.

P. C. Bond also said he had made enquiry, but could not find the things.

The defendant said that the boy produced was not the one who gave him the things to sell.

The other boy was then placed as second defendant, and he promised to point out the boy who stole the things, and the first defendant promised to point out the boy from whom he got them.

The case was then remanded till the 31st instant.

A DRUNKEN TRICK.

Thos-rung named Sarago, belonging to the Siam bark *Lucre*, was charged with embezzling $20 from the captain of that vessel, but as it turned out to be money entrusted to defendant's care by the captain, to procure provisions for sea, the vessel being about to sail, and he being under the influence of drink spent the money, the captain, M. Colberg, applied to have the charge withdrawn, giving the defendant a year and a half's good character.

Defendant, after a reprimand for his drunkenness, was discharged, and the captain took him to his ship.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

P.C. Porter, No. 30, charged Trevor Dunning, a steward unemployed, residing at the Sailors' Home, and W. Robertson, late a carpenter on board the steamship *Travancore*, but now unemployed, with being drunk and disorderly in the street.

Complainant said that when he found defendants, the first accused the second of picking his pocket. The second defendant admitted taking the money out of the first defendant's pocket, but said he did so to pay the chair, and he produced the balance, $4.

Defendants, on being asked what they had to say, first defendant said he was drunk, it was true; he had been in the company of the second defendant all day, and he did not think that he took the money out of his pocket with any ill intention.

Second defendant admitted he was a little in liquor, and took the money out of the first defendant's pocket. He had been in his company all day at the bar of the Sailors' Home, and first defendant would insist on going out, and on him going with the first defendant. He tried to persuade to go to bed, but finding he would go out, he resolved to accompany him to take care of him. Before going he made first defendant give some of his money to the barkeeper at the Home. He then went out with first defendant; he had no money himself, as it was too late to get any from the officials. They took chairs, and having arrived at their journey's end, he could not get the first defendant to pay for the chair, being too drunk to get it out. He therefore put his hand into the first defendant's pocket and took the money out to pay, and was going to take care of the remainder. Just as he was taking out the money the first defendant called out that he was robbing him. The policeman then came up, and he gave him the money, informing him of the whole circumstances. It was far from his intention to do anything wrong with the money. They had only known each other, it was true, for twenty-four hours, through residing together in the Home.

His Worship told second defendant that he had performed a risky act. They were both drunk, and him to be leading the other was like the blind leading the blind. Under the circumstances he, the magistrate, was inclined to believe he had no ill intention in his mind with the first defendant's money. He would, therefore, fine both defendants ten shillings each, for disorderly conduct and getting drunk.

Second defendant thanked his Worship, and said he would pay the fines, as through his folly this trouble came about.

A BARBER'S CLERK DRUNK.

Samuel James, a coloured man, who described himself as clerk to Mr. Moore, the barber, was charged by Indian constable 524, with accosting him in a drunken state, at 1.30 a.m. on the 29th, impudently asking him how his health was, and asking for the loan of ten cents.

Defendant admitted he was the worse for liquor, but this was the first time.

His Worship took this into consideration, and fined defendant 50 cents, expressing a hope, as a resident, that as this was the first it would be the last.

Defendant said he was very sorry that this once had happened, and he was sure it would not happen again.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Chun-a-lum, a rice-pounder, was charged by Sikh constable No. 536, with insisting on getting on the stage at the Sing-ping Theatre, and with struggling with him, thereby breaking the braid epaulet off his shoulder, in getting him down.

Defendant, having nothing to say for himself, and as the theatre was so crowded that many had to get on the stage, was fined only in the sum of 50 cents.

Low-sing-kum, a coolie at the Hop-lum shop, No. 309, Queen's-road Central, was charged by Inspector Grey, with producing the shop registration ticket and personating himself as the master, for the purpose of bailing out a man charged with hawking without a licence.

Complainant said that had he represented himself in his true colours, he would have accepted him.

The interpreter in the charge-room, deposed to the defendant saying he was the master, and to his not denying it till after he had signed, and the contrary sworn to him.

Defendant denied that he said he was the master, besides he signed his own name. He only appeared to represent the shop.

The master of the shop deposed to the powers he invested defendant with.

His Worship then fined defendant $5.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Tung-ping-wui, watchman to Mr. Green, at West Point, charged an old man named Chan-a-yan, with being a suspicious character, dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony.

Complainant said several things had been stolen from his master's garden house, and he resolved to have a watch. He therefore got up into a tree over the place where the things were, and a chair-coolie remained at a distance. Sometime after dark, he heard somebody moving beneath, and when underneath in the house he jumped down, and with a hoe he had gave the house a knock, when the defendant and another man rushed out. He knocked the defendant down with the hoe, but the other man got away before the chair-coolie got up. They then both secured the defendant, and found a water butt had been removed from its place.

The chair-coolie being in attendance when the case was taken on, was found to have bolted when called on to give evidence.

The defendant was recognised by Mr. J. W. Watts as one who had been in gaol very frequently for petty larceny, in every instance small boys being mixed up in the affair. He had also been up for gambling.

Inspector Grey recognised the defendant as being the chief in a case some time back, where several boys were charged with stealing a brass smoking pipe at the Singping-Theatre, and the boys residence traced to defendant's house; the boys acknowledging the old man supported them, and were, in fact, their master. He was of opinion that a number of boys were tutored under the defendant.

The case was then remanded to Saturday, to have his cases united up.

ESCAPED CONVICT.

Lum-a-sim, the man found on the Canton wharf, and charged as being a suspicious character, and as one who escaped from the chain-gang, was again brought forward.

Mr. F. Douglas, superintendent of the gaol, identified the defendant as having been in gaol more than once. His last conviction was on the 22nd August, 1870, when he was sentenced as an old offender by two Magistrates, Messrs. May and Russell, to 12 months' hard labour, for larceny from the person. He gave evidence at the time, knowing the warrant by which defendant was given into his hands. He knew that whilst undergoing that sentence the defendant went out in the chain-gang on the 2nd Dec., 1870, on public works on the Pokfulum-road, and he had not seen the defendant since till brought before him the other day.

Defendant admitted that he had been in gaol once, for fighting, but denied that he ever escaped from the chain-gang. The witness must be mistaken.

Mr. Douglas said that the defendant was well known to him for ten years.

John Green, a chain-gang guard-man, stated that on the 2nd December, 1870, he was in charge of a gang of ten prisoners, one of whom was the defendant. He took them to the Pokfulum Road, at the junction. At 12 noon the prisoners sat down to tiffin, and when they resumed work the prisoner was gone, and the iron which attached him to another man was left behind. He, witness, was discharged for that, and in one year after he rejoined again. He had been told the last four months that the defendant was to be seen loitering about the Canton steamer wharf, when the boats came in. He had been down to the wharf, but could not find him. He was quite sure the defendant was that escaped prisoner. He had been in his gang for four months.

James Badger, another chain-gang guard-man, in charge with last witness of the gang, corroborated his evidence.

The usual caution having been given, defendant reserved his defence, and was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

SHANGHAI.

(Daily News.)

We have received the Customs Returns of trade at Shanghai for the fourth Quarter of 1873. The import of Grey Shirtings varied only 50,000 pieces from that of the corresponding Quarter; but T-Cloths figure only for 348,000 pieces against 1,127,000, and Drills (of all kinds) for 240,000 pieces, against 340,000 pieces. American however showing an increase. Nearly all other kinds of piece goods show a falling off. Woollens figure for 128,000 against 152,000 pieces; Camlets, Spanish Stripes, and Long Ells showing an increase, and figured Lustres a notable decrease—from 64,000 to 39,000 pieces. Only 541 vessels entered port during the period, against 520 in 1872, and 491 cleared against 527. The revenue shows an increase of Tls. 115,000, due principally to the opium and export trade.

The excitement caused by the Yang Yoh-lin case seems to be rather growing than abating. The Cantonese are furious at the strictures that have been passed on them, and threaten loudly to burn down the *Shampao* office and annihilate all concerned. We hear that they have twice gone to the Taotai's Yamen and threatened this vengeance, if he will not himself take action. But the Taotai very properly and naturally declines to move. As it is, their threats are the common talk of the tea-shops, but we apprehend that they will end very much in the same neighbourhood. The Che-hsien is said to be nowise behind his countrymen in virtuous wrath; but we cannot, of course, suppose that a magistrate whose duty it is to maintain order and administer justice can be cognisant of their menace. He would, of course, feel it his duty to check any such impropriety; otherwise it would be interesting to see our Cantonese friends marching with the Chehsien at their head, to clear themselves from a charge of savagery by destroying the premises of a paper which disagreed with them. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to find that a Chinese Paper is beginning to have influence in China.

(Courier.)

Our translations to-night (Jan. 22nd) from the the *Peking Gazette* contain, among much of the usual routine matter, two salient points of interest. Thus, on the 28th Dec. an Imperial announcement speaks of the absence of the usual snow-fall as a calamity so serious as to call for a special act of worship on the part of His Majesty to avert it. Then on the 30th, there is a memorial from the Governor of our own province of Kiangsu, giving an account of the measures taken for the relief of the passengers and crew of a Corean junk wrecked on the coast, in which, among other interesting matters, it is stated as a reason for not sending them on to Peking overland that, *this being a year with an intercalary month, the watercourses would freeze early.* As our translator notes, exactly the opposite has been the case; and it would be interesting to learn something of the theory of meteorology on which such a belief is based.

It is announced in the *Court Circular* that Dean Stanley was to perform the Protestant ceremony at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. Lady Augusta Stanley and Viscount Sydney were also to be present by her Majesty's instructions.

The number of pianos sent to the Vienna Exhibition was 327; of those, Austria contributed 93; Hungary, 8; Germany, 132; Russia, 10; Belgium, 3; Holland, 1; Denmark, 5; Sweden, 6; England, 12; America, 5; Switzerland, 8; France, 32; Spain, 6, and Italy, 11. At the London Exhibition, in 1862, there were 289 pianofortes, and at that of Paris in 1867, 383.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 27th January, 1874.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Advices from the Cape Coast, dated 11th instant, state that the troops continue steadily advancing.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society, Sir Bartle Frere and Dr. Kirk strongly doubted the authenticity of the death of Dr. Livingstone.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1874.

SAIGON.

(Independant de Saigon.)

The Chamber of Commerce at its setting of the 15th January, decided to open a subscription in favour of the family of M. Garnier the chief the expedition to Tonquin, who was unfortunately killed at the outset of the mission. In taking this initiative, and making a general appeal to the mercantile men of the Colony, the Chamber has not only been desirous to assist a family which has been left in a precarious state of fortune by the death of its chief, but has been also desirous to testify to our sympathising Governor, the interest which it takes in the result of an enterprise made upon the representations of the mercantile residents, and whose results promised to be so fruitful to the Colony. We doubt not that both at Saigon and at Cholen the public will hasten to respond to an appeal made under such circumstances. The subscriptions are receivable by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber has subscribed 3,000 francs, and Admiral Dupré (the Governor) 500 francs.

MY FRIEND CHING.

IN FOUR PARTS—CONCLUSION.

(Courier.)

What were the feelings of the other witnesses of this extraordinary proceeding, I did not, at the moment, attempt to realise. My own, however, were an odd compound of wonder, perplexity, and stupefaction. My uncle's conduct was puzzling enough, but that of Julius Lake was an enigma beyond my powers of conjecture. That a man so regular in his habits, so frank and open in his dealings, as the local chief of the great firm of Barnet, Pashley, & Co., should steal from his room at that late hour, and with such manifest fear of being overheard, as might have befitted a housebreaker or an arch-sneak, rather than the master of the mansion, was in itself singular. But it was stranger still that Lake should have been obviously aware of his intentions, and on the watch for his appearance. Could it be possible that there was some mysterious understanding between Julian and his employer, and that the merchant's purpose was to have an interview with this unsuspected ally in some distant part of the yamun, where there would be little chance that the conversation should be overheard? I had heard queer stories as to the transactions that had preceded the crash of other fair seeming commercial firms, of money and goods smuggled away, of valuable securities bartered for acceptances worth nothing but their price as waste paper, and of fraudulent bills of sale executed on the eve of a bankruptcy.

No, no; a thousand times no! It was not merely that Barnet & Co. stood too high to be subject to such unworthy suspicions, but that I knew of my own knowledge (having access to the books and orphered correspondence) that the prosperity of the old firm rested on as solid a basis as ever. That was all nonsense, that momentary vision of official assignees and Basinghall-street. Rich, prudent, and old-fashioned, the concern would keep afloat for generations yet. Another consideration there was. Nothing in Lake's behaviour had indicated any concert between himself and my uncle. Far from this, he had seemed to avoid notice; and the manner in which he had followed Mr. Barnet was that of a spy, not of a confederate.

"Come, Harry, there is not an instant to be lost—Ching says so," murmured my cousin's soft voice; and I started from my reverie as the necessity for action forced itself upon me. Ching, holding the hand-lamp, which he had taken from Constance, stood a pace or two in advance of us, pointing impatiently, and with peremptory gestures, down the passage in which we had taken refuge when Lake had suddenly emerged from his own sleeping apartment to follow at the merchant's heels. The passage was one of those narrow and tortuous galleries, with white walls and ceilings of plaited bamboo, with which the mansion was honey-combed, and by availing himself of which, Ching had led Bowman and myself to the central hall, and to the foot of the grand staircase, without any awkward encounter. These uninviting indoor alleys were used exclusively by the servants and hangers-on of the establishment, which latter are always, in an oriental household, very plentiful; and in the daytime it would have been difficult to penetrate their recesses deeply without coming upon a cluster of yellow-skinned children at play, a plump Chinaman solemnly twisting up the strands of his pigtail, or a small-footed woman, the wife of some under-cook or "house boy," standing before a sixpenny Birmingham looking-glass, and painfully engaged with bodkin and antimony in the momentous operation of blackening the edges of her eyelids. But we Europeans always kept to the main corridor, and, with Lake's vanishing figure just ahead of us, I was incautiously eager to follow by the usual route.

"Let the imp have his own way. We shall bungle the whole thing if we thwart him," urged Bowman; and as this sound advice was backed by a "Pray, pray, dear Barry, do as he wishes," from Constance, I submitted to be over-ruled. Ching, with his noiseless tread and gliding gait, went on before us, holding the lamp high, so as to light our path as much as possible. The boy's face, as he bow and then glanced back over his shoulder, to see if we followed him closely, would have been a study for a painter. Intense cunning was written there, together with gratified conceit, and with the importance, which I have no doubt he felt, at his temporary position of wire-puller to a set of puppets, and those puppets of the European stock. But there was another expression mingling with the rest, and struggling for the mastery, that I could not quite so readily decipher. I had it at last—it was fear! Undoubtedly, the young Chinaman was in terror of something, though unwilling to give way to the alarm which he clearly felt. Now, what on earth could Ching find to be alarmed at? Did he apprehend that Mr. Barnet would be angry with him for his share in the clandestine operations of the night, and that he would lose his place in consequence? Scarcely so. That, comfortable as Ching's position was, was not a very dreadful contingency to one of his mercurial race, who seldom stay long in one place or service until their joints stiffen and their blood grows sluggish with age. A Chinaman will give up what seems a good situation almost as lightly as a Yankee will; and Ching had more than once dropped hints that he should like to see the world, and to polish his manners among the court circles of learned Peking. Perhaps the lad dreaded some savage outbreak on the part of his old enemy, Lake. This, of the two suppositions, was the likelier; but it did not quite satisfy me for all that.

On we went, picking our way among much unconsidered lumber—barbed fish-spears in one corner, a gaudy clothes-chest in another, with a heap of slippers, and sashes, and lead-gear tossed carelessly on the floor beside it—the property, doubtless, of some of the pigtailed mowers now slumbering in some of the little cells, with a mat hung up in curtain fashion to do duty for a door, past which we walked so cautiously. We sometimes narrowly avoided upsetting tall blue jars, in which Morgiana's forty thieves could have been packed without much trouble; and at other times we came upon sacks of rice or beans, cooking utensils, and braziers full of cold ashes. Occasionally the passage contracted until it was difficult to squeeze one's self between the narrowing walls; and then again, in a few steps, we were in an irregularly shaped space, where twice our number could have stood with ease. Overhead were dusty cobwebs of portentous size, whence dropped to the ground, started, enormous bloated spiders. The dust, stirred by our feet, rose in stifling clouds; and here and there we saw a scorpion scuttling off to his hole, or standing viciously on the defensive, claws and sting-like tail and obtrusive nippers ready for convenient action. But we were too well used to spiders and scorpions to pay much attention to them at such a time.

More than once, Ching, coming to a dead stop, and pressing his finger to his lips, as a warning not to speak, made us look through some peephole or place of espial no doubt employed by the servants for eavesdropping purposes, whence we could catch a glimpse of the grand corridor, distinguishing the skirts of the merchant's dressing-gown as he slowly and steadily advanced, and the dark figure of Lake, who followed him at a pace carefully regulated by that of the object of his pursuit. Then we moved on again, until a fresh crevice in the wall, or perhaps a hole in a screen, artfully plugged with rice-paper, gave a chance of a renewed inspection of the wide central passage and its present occupants.

It was not until long afterwards, when I had leisure to recall my sensations during this period of suspense, that I was able to realise the tension of my nerves, or the rapid whirl of hopes and fears that spun, like Ixion's wheel, in my busy brain. At the time, however, I seemed to be almost passive; and flushed, heated, and eager as I was, my feelings were rather those of an excited spectator, than of one who had a tremendous stake in the issue of that chain of events which was now being rapidly eliminated. My companions, too, were, in their several degrees, under the powerful impression of the as yet incomprehensible drama that was being enacted. Bowman paused more than once to wipe away the heat-drops that glistened on his forehead; and though Constance walked with swift and firm step, she was very pale, and her hand when mine twice touched it, was as cold as if it had been of sculptured marble, rather than of living flesh and blood. Ching himself, though he hurried onwards with the noiseless agility of a wild-cat, was far from calm, his hand, as it held the lamp high, shook at intervals, until the quaint figures of demons painted on the semi-transparent paper of the shade appeared to be veritable imps performing a sort of diabolical dance before my dazzled eyes. But we all avoided most carefully the obstacle in our path, and threaded our way silently and fast at the heels of our young guide.

It must not be supposed that we were constantly skirting the main corridor, or that we were able to keep the unwitting objects of our scrutiny continually in view. On the contrary, we were repeatedly compelled to turn away, and plunge into a labyrinth of shapeless nooks, low-arched crypts, and passages that might have, to all appearance, been constructed for the accommodation of a colony of rabbits, rather than of human beings, and where we had to stoop and sidle in ignominious fashion, until at last, having circumnavigated the rooms which had barred our progress, we were able, through some key-hole or friendly crack, to catch a glimpse of the great central passage, along which the merchant still advanced, candle in hand. It was now evident that my uncle was steadily making his way towards the business portion of the premises—the counting-house, with its parlour, inner and outer rooms for clerks and tellers, and safe-room. All these were included in the mansion itself, while a covered passage, of recent construction, traversed an angle of the garden, and communicated with a range of warehouses beyond. The spacious reception-rooms, the steward's apartments, and the store-rooms, had all been passed; and there remained, till the counting-house should be reached, merely the neglected doors of a couple of huge saloons, that had originally been temples for the worship of the ancestors of the former lord of the palace, but which had long since been dismantled. Through those vast bare halls, where we could still distinguish the alter niches and the shrines where silver lamps had burned and incense floated high in perfumed clouds in honour of the dead, Ching led us in breathless haste. We reached the extremity of the inner apartment just in time to see my uncle, who had unlocked, with a key he had in his hand, the door of the counting-house, pass the threshold, and disappear, leaving the door ajar. Where, however, was Julian Lake? Glancing through a small aperture in the door of the ex-temple, I strained my eyes in vain to discover him. When last I had seen him, he had been advancing in his former cautious manner, a few feet distant from Barnet, whom he was manifestly dogging, though for what purpose it was impossible to guess. Now, however, I could see him no longer. The corridor was in shadow, only a feeble stream of light filtering in from the counting-house through the partly open door. Where was Lake? Could it be that, having gated his curiosity, or fearful of observation, he had retired to his own chamber? That was conceivable, doubtless; but I felt an instinctive certainty that such was not the case, that the spy had not so readily relinquished his purpose.

The corridor, fitfully lighted by the yellow stream of radiance that issued from the counting-house, might have been, from its blackness, some Egyptian mummy-pit, illumined only by the flicker of the lantern borne by some rifler of the tombs. Within the Hall of Ancestors it was fully as dark as without, for Ching had artfully concealed the lamp in some corners whence but a modicum of its broken ray, reached us as we stood, invisible to one another, waiting, as it were, for leave to stir.—What was that? The touch, surely, of a warm, supple hand, the long nails of which denoted its owner, while a voice so low that it might have been mistaken for the sigh of the night-wind rushing past, murmured in my ear: "Left side, so—look sharp!" In obedience to the enunciation, I *did* look, trying hard to penetrate the shadows towards the left, full in front of the door of the counting-house, which was still open. What was there? A mass of black somethings, arranged against the wall with the dull regularity of inanimate objects stowed away to save space. I have, as it happens, a very good memory for trifles, and what is called an instinct of locality, by which I mean a power of remembering the exact position of landmarks and the disposition of furniture. I recollected, therefore, that, almost directly opposite the counting-house, there were piled against the wall a number of large painted screens, rude but forcibly executed cartoons, conveying, from a Chinese point of view, the scenes of the last Anglo-French war against the empire—that war which ended in the burning of the Summer Palace and the flight of the Tartar court into Manchouria. These pictures had been brought into Shanghai by refugees from the provinces lying inland, and had been given to Mr. Barnet by a native merchant. They had been stacked against the wall, and so left, but between them and the wall itself I could faintly make out what Ching's keen eyes had been the quickest to espy, the outline of a tall human figure—Julian Lake's. Beyond a doubt, he was lurking there.

Lake's conduct, however mean and underhand as it was, did not do so much amaze me as that of my uncle. What was he about? Could it be possible that he suspected malversation, and that he desired at the untimeous hour, and in secret, to verify the books! But surely it was not among our heavy ledgers, calf-backed and red-lettered, that he was busy. The chink of money, the well-known, unmistakable rattle of gold and silver coin, came ever and anon to my ears from the counting-house. Before I had had time for much meditation, Ching's long fingers again clasped my wrist, and his voice sounded once more hissingly in my ear: "Quick come—no word!" He had the lamp, and went first; and like so many slaves trained to do his bidding, Constance, Bowman, and I hurried after him, threading the labyrinth of passages with a rapidity and silence which I now remember with astonishment. On we dashed, following fast as our peremptory conductor pushed on, until presently we came to a halt under the same low-browed archway whence we had witnessed the principal's descent from the rooms above.

A light was coming along the corridor. A moment more, and I could see that my uncle was approaching the central hall, and that behind him, and more to be eluded than his shadow, there glided on the darkling form of his watchful pursuer. Ching suddenly extinguished the lamp, and by a common impulse we all shrank back deeper into the friendly obscurity of our place of concealment. The principals passed on to the foot of the staircase, and began to ascend it. His face was turned from us, so that I could catch no glimpse of his features, but I observed that he carried something—though what was the nature of the object, I could not distinguish—in his left hand. The candle was in his right. He walked with perfect steadiness, but with an evident effort to avoid being overheard. As he went on and upwards, a new gleam of light told of the reopening of Lake's door, and I could see the full figure of the American as he stood just within the chamber, watching my uncle's retreating steps. Julian's handsome face, set, as it were, in a frame of light, was distinctly to be seen, and the expression was one that sent a thrill of horror through my veins, for it was that of an incarnate fiend in the hour of his triumph. Mephistopheles could scarcely have

TUNNELLING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, recently, Mr. Hawkeley, president, in the chair, the subject of the Channel tunnel was brought forward in a paper by Mr. Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., on the geological aspect of the question. The author in this paper reviewed the geological conditions of the strata between Harwich and Hastings on one side of the Channel, and Ostend and St. Valery on the other. The London clay, the lower tertiary, the chalk, the gault, the lower green sand, the Wealden, the Portland, the Kimmeridge clay, and the oolitic series were reviewed, but, with one exception, were all deemed unsuitable for tunnel work. The Kimmeridge clay was, however, of sufficient thickness on the French side to allow of a tunnel being begun in that material near Boulogne and carried out by the Wealden beds on the English coast. The author then passed to the consideration of the Palæozoic series, to which his attention was more particularly directed while making investigations, as a member of the Royal Coal Commission, on the probable range of the coal measure under the south-east of England. These Palæozoic strata were all tilted at high angles, and on the original elevated area they were covered by horizontal cretaceous strata, the basement beds of which had filled up the interstices of the older rock as with a liquid grouting. The overlying mass of gault and lower chalk also formed an effectual barrier to the passage of water. No part of the Channel exceeded 180 feet in depth. The author, therefore, considered that, on geological grounds alone, it was perfectly practicable to drive a tunnel through the Palæozoic rocks, between Dover and Blanc Nez. But there were other considerations besides those of a geological nature, and whether or not they admitted of so favourable a solution was questionable.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

(*Daily News.*)

The case of "Gilbert v. Enoch" has come and gone, and nobody is much the worse, except, perhaps, the plaintiff, who will have to pay some costs as the penalty of his indiscretion. Some folks, however, will now turn round and begin to ask why such an action should ever have been brought. The public, we believe, will generally agree with the opinion of the Jury, elicited by a question from the Judge, that both the play which was criticised and the criticism of it were alike innocent. We could have wished, perhaps, that a little more delicacy of expression had been used in particular passages of *The Wicked World*; and we could have borne with a little less vehemence in the letter written about it to the *Pall Mall Gazette*; but we do not see how any reasonable person could have any great fault to find with either. The apparent incongruity of saying, as the Jury did, that both parties in the suit were innocent, is only on the surface. Probably they did not agree with the opinions expressed by "Annotos" in their entirety; but if they considered them to be such opinions as might fairly be held, and expressed, without suggestion of personal malice, they were bound to acquit the defendant. But how did Mr. Gilbert come to appeal to the law for protection against an attack which was not very deadly, either in intention or fact? We cannot class him among those disappointed authors who seek some solace in the fancy that they are the object of a conspiracy among the critics who have leagued together to crush them. This is the common, and perhaps natural, habit of many unfortunate aspirants to fame, who can read between the lines of the fairest criticism the expression of a deadly enmity, and who go about suspecting all manner of persons, generally their most intimate acquaintances, of stabbing them in the dark. But Mr. Gilbert cannot have this excuse. His pieces have been fairly successful, and, although we cannot place them on a high literary level, we think they have been deservedly popular, and that they show a marked and grateful advance on the Divorce Court order of drama. Moreover, Mr. Gilbert must have too intimate an acquaintance with the world of journalism to believe that critics are those who have failed in literature and art, according to a borrowed, false, and foolish saying, which bids fair to be accepted as an epigram, because Mr. Disraeli annexed and uttered it.

Extreme sensitiveness to criticism has been from time immemorial a failing of the *genus irritabile vatum*, and the history of literature is full of the squabbles and quarrels that have arisen in consequence. The public, on the whole, is pleased to witness these quarrels when the persons engaged in them are of some importance; and, in any case, we should have no intention of reading a homily to quick-tempered writers, advising them to cultivate an equable mind, and refrain from the use of violent language. But it seems to us that of late a desire has arisen among a certain class of authors to suppress frank criticism by a species of terrorism similar to that which the despotic Governments of France have endeavoured to exercise over the Parisian press. It is certainly in the interests of the public that a decisive law of libel should exist for the prevention of that scurrility and abuse which have, at particular periods of our history, disgraced our public prints; but it is surely not in the interests of the public that the law should be invited or expected to gag the opinion, however adverse it may be, that has been fairly formed by an impartial critic of any work of literature or art. It may be that the critic is wrong; and that the expression of his opinion may so far damage the material interests of the author or artist, in which case a misfortune has occurred. But the person who complains of this injustice may fairly be asked to remember—firstly, that no critic can be expected to be infallible; secondly, that if the critic be really wrong, his brethren are not likely to agree with him; and thirdly, that he, the author or artist, is most probably mistaken in discovering the evidence of some secret and persistent enmity in an adverse criticism. His are not the eyes which can reasonably judge as to the personal imputations which he fancies he sees in every line. In that case, it may be said, let the question go before a jury. But the ordinary, honest, ease-loving ladies and gentlemen who review books and plays and pictures for the public prints, may have far less liking for litigation than some hotheaded novelist, who is never so happy as when he is fighting somebody. Then, it may be retorted, let them keep quiet. If they do not care to go to law to justify their language, let them moderate it so as not to wound the susceptibilities of authors and artists. But here, we repeat, we come to a species of terrorism which is not, we consider, conducive to the interests of the public. Punish for libel, if you will, and as heavily as you will; but unless juries are sensible enough to see that the sharpest and keenest criticism may be written, not only without personal animus, but from the profoundest reverence on the part of the critic for the art about which he is writing, then there is something besides criticism which may be expected to be in a bad way. No art ever flourished under the influence of a continuous and vacuous adulation.

The public knows very well that no critic is infallible, and is not likely to pin its faith on the judgment of any one man. The piece, or poem, or picture, that can be snuffed out by any single article, Quarterly or otherwise, is unfirehand and worthy of extinction. But does that deprive criticism of its value? We hope not. The various journals which influence public opinion have selected and appointed a certain number of persons, in the main possessed of ample qualifications for the task, to examine and report, as it were, on the new products exhibited in the world of art and literature. Here and there the prejudice of a special training, a peculiarity of mental vision, or some such cause will lead this or the other critic into a blunder; but if he errs in good faith, surely it is for the public good that the error should be forgiven him. The mistake is not likely to be fatal to the work criticised. On the other hand, the fettering of frank criticism would be directly inimical to good work in all the fields of art. Weeds would spring up and flourish there, until the bewildered traveller would find himself in the heart of a jungle. Criticism is far from being too severe at present. We could afford to have a much keener test applied to contemporary productions; but we should be sorry to see this done merely in order to make sport for the Philistines. George Sand speaks of "eulogies which no one reads, for the public only interests itself in caustic critiques"; but we should be sorry to witness the re-establishment in England of a sort of literary and artistic rat-pit for the worrying of writers and painters. Just as little should we like to discover a disposition on the part of those writers and painters to act like spoiled children, and run whimpering about for solace and compassion whenever any one ventured to point out to them their faults.

CHINESE IN AMERICA.

Among the most interesting speculations suggested by the present aspect of human affairs, are those relating to the future of the Chinese race in the United States, to its own development amidst alien surroundings, and to its relations with the dominant Anglo-Saxon element of the population. The power possessed by this and other Eastern nations of really assimilating the results of Western thought and activity is possibly exaggerated. In the meantime they give amusing indications of the sort of intelligence which makes children often appear surprisingly clever, as it enables them without much trouble to catch up accomplishments which their elders do not take the pains to master. The following anecdote bearing on this point is related by a Louisville journal:—A shrewd Yankee, immersed in business to his very eyes, passed a knot of Chinese and Germans chattering at a street corner. One of the former was glibly conversing in German. The Yankee turned and stared. "You talk Dutch," he exclaimed, addressing this cultivated Asiatic. "No, sir," replied the Chinese, "I talk German." This simple distinction is precisely one of those which the average American, notwithstanding his admitted capacity for whipping all creation, has never quite succeeded in drumming into his own dead.

CROCODILES AND FISH.

Dr. Day, in his report on the fisheries of India, gives an interesting notice of the extent to which crocodiles will destroy fish. There are two distinct genera of crocodiles in India. The first of these is the true fish-eating crocodile (*Gavialis Gangeticus*, Gmelin), which attains upwards of 20ft. in length, and is found in the Indus, the Ganges, and other large rivers. This species has a long and slender snout; it is usually timid of man, excepting when the locality where its eggs are deposited in the sand is invaded. It does not appear to feed on carrion, but fish, turtles, and tortoises form its diet. In 1868 it was deemed one of the sights at Cuttack to watch these enormous reptiles feeding below the irrigation weir, which was impeding the upward ascent of the breeding fish. Their long brown snouts would be seen rising to the surface of the water, with a fish across wise in their jaws. Their finny prey was flung up into the air by a toss of the head, and descending head foremost, fell into the capture comparatively small mouths. They are very prolific. A single gun has been known to destroy 69 out of one brood in three hours' shooting. But some fishermen, when asked whether they ever kill the crocodiles, at once protested against such a course. Their argument was, "Are we not both of the fish-destroying races, and how could we be so cruel as to slaughter them?" As to the destruction committed by these creatures, they merely remarked that they would themselves do the same if they could, and in this undoubtedly they spoke the truth. However, it is not to be expected that fishermen should bestow their time in destroying young crocodiles, and they do not carry guns to shoot the full-grown animals. Neither will the native sportsmen waste their ammunition on crocodiles which are of no use to them when killed. The means proper to reduce their number are to offer rewards for the destruction of their eggs. The common crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) also abounds in India, and though usually termed man-eaters, they assist in depopulating the waters of fish; and it is only when the finny tribes of carrion are scarce that they will attack the larger mammals, including man; but, having once tasted blood, they appear to be eager to do so again. In some of the irrigation canals one or more of these creatures may usually be seen below the locks, where there are pools stocked with fish, and when the latter fail they will turn their attention to the cattle. Dr. Day, in 1868, noticed four below a large weir at Cuttack; six weeks afterwards they had increased to nine, besides many little ones; and he calculated that the fish they were then consuming day by day would be worth more than 22 rupees. His suggestion to give five rupees apiece as a reward for the destruction of these animals was disregarded; and supposing those nine crocodiles had not increased, and that the young ones never lived to grow up, they would still have consumed fish to the value of £2,873 in the three and a-half years to the middle of 1872, all which might have been avoided by an outlay of 45 rupees at the time referred to. But the ravages of crocodiles are not confined only to the fish. Compelled by hunger, they will help themselves to cattle, or else feed on human beings who may approach incautiously near the water. Thus there is a hole on the River Nuna to which crocodiles in the dry season will resort. Of course the fish in such pools are soon exhausted, and in 1868 these monsters carried off five adults. So also near the Baropa Weir, two women and one horse were devoured by crocodiles in a single month. Then one redeeming quality is that they are the natural scavengers of the rivers. This, however, is only true of the common crocodile; and as the fisheries of India are deteriorating, these large fish-eating reptiles ought to be energetically reduced, as they are no longer required in such number as before, even if we concede full force to the arguments of those who are for maintaining the balance of nature on every side.—*Land and Water.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 29TH, EVENING.

Patna, $597½ to $600, little doing; Benares, $595 to $597½, little doing; Malwa, $595 to $597½, little doing.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/2½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/4
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/4½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight.....—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....73½
Private, 30 days' sight.....74 to 74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—48 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$172 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$560 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$130 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—22½ per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 106 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$70 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JANUARY 29TH, 1874.

—*As reported by Chinese.*

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.90, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 50 bags, at Tls. 2.0.5.0, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.30, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Shanghai Cotton, 20 bales, at $13.60, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, (without bones,) 60 bags, at $14.50, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 3,000 bags, at $1.87, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Fungus, 20 bags, at $57.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 4 pieces, at $68.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 12 cases, at $37.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 50 bags, at $16.00, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Saigon Cotton Seeds, 300 bags, at $4.95, by Hon-shing to travelling trader.

China Root, 50 piculs, at $2.35, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $68.50, by Kwong-wing-shun to local trader.

Red Dates, 120 bags, at Tls. 2.3.1.0, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.

Cardamoms, (inferior,) 20 bags, at $20.80, by Tye-loong-shun to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Fontenaye	Tailor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lennox Castle	Stewart	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Brema	Schweitzer	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Ioniun	Malgrom	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	C. L. Taylor	Sears	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Scotland (str.)	S. D. Washburn		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or about 15th March.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Forward			Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Onward			Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Formosa (str.)		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Flambeau		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Prima (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
Do.	Travancore (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Tracouaddy (str.)			Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & S'HAI	Yung Ching (str.)			Chinese Merchants' S. N. Co.	On the 2nd prox.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-tung (str.)		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 3rd prox., at 8 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just received a choice ASSORTMENT of CLOTHS, suitable for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, consisting of—

FANCY TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
TROUSERINGS of the latest Styles.
BLACK and BLUE BROAD CLOTHS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding BREECHES.
Light MELTONS for OVERCOATS.
BILLIARD CLOTH.

ALSO,

LONGCLOTH, FLANNELS, REGATTA, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE SHIRTS.
COLLARS and SCARVES of the latest fashions.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS of all kinds.
The Newest Shapes in FELT, DRAB SHELL, and SILK DRESS HATS.
GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, and SOLITAIRES.
HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, and PERFUMERY.
TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS in all Sizes.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
VELVET, PILE, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETS, with HEARTH-RUGS to Match.
STAIR CARPETS with Brass Rods and Fittings.
FELT CARPET in Squares, and by the Yard.
VELVET PILE CENTRE and SOFA CARPETS.
LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS and STAIR COVERINGS.
COIR MATTINGS in all the usual widths.
PLAIN and BORDERED MATS.
SHEEPSKIN CARRIAGE MATS.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 Yards.
PLAIN and FANCY REPS, and WORSTED DAMASKS, in all the leading Colors.
TRIMMINGS and CURTAIN HOLDERS to Match.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
PLAIN and PRINTED CLOTHS by the Yard.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ORETONNE and other CHINTZES.
BRASS and WOOD CORNICE POLES, with fittings complete.
WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, in all Sizes.
WHITE and FANCY TOILET QUILTS.
EIDER DOWN BEDQUILTS and PILLOWS.
FEATHER PILLOWS in Linen Ticks.
CARRIAGE RUGS and SCOTCH MAUDS.
CHILDRENS' COTS and IRON BEDSTEADS.
TOILET, CHEVAL and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to announce that they have now on view a

CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS,

for the present season, which have been selected from the Principal Markets of Europe, and are of the newest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLES.

DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY, executed with the utmost care, and in the most

ELEGANT STYLES.

BAKER & CO.,
COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG.
tf 11 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

NOW READY

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dhalgren's Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

G. FALCONER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Very Large and ELEGANT SELECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

SILVER PLATE, consisting of Race CUPS, Centre and Dessert PIECES, Tea TRAYS, Tea and Dinner SETS, Claret JUGS, SALVERS Coffee and Tea SPOONS, Sets of Dessert and Fish FORKS, &c., &c., &c.

Silver Mounted Dressing CASES and Travelling BAGS, JEWEL CASES.

A large and varied Stock of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Gold WATCHES of all kinds, keyless, adjusted to temperature and position, 4 and 5 quarter and minute repeaters.

Independent Centre Seconds Keyless Minute REPEATERS.

CLOCK WATCHES, all of the highest quality that the Art of Horology is capable of producing.

A large selection of New and Second-hand 2 and 8-day CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS,

Ritchie's Patent LIQUID COMPASSES, BINNACLES, Mast-head COMPASSES, Patent LOGS, ODOMETERS, Sounding MACHINES, Ditto for Deep Sea.

Board of Trade, Hall, and Aneroid BAROMETERS.

Patent Self-registering BAROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, Self-registering THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, SALMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPES,

BINOCULARS,

made especially for night use.

THEODOLITES, Dumpy LEVELS, Surveying STAVES, Measuring CHAINS, Proportional COMPASSES, WHOLES and HALVES, STEAM INDICATORS, Pocket SEXTANTS, PROTRACTORS, PRISMATIC COMPASS, ALTAZAMUTHS, CAMERA LUCIDAS, &c., &c., &c.

Hall, Quarter, and Chime CLOCKS, Marble and Gilt CLOCKS, Travelling, Mignonette, and Boudoir CLOCKS.

MUSICAL BOXES OF ALL SIZES, European and Chinese Airs.

CHARTS and WORKS on NAVIGATION.

3m 1979 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES
For 1874,
with
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND TABLE OF HIGH TIDES AT SHANGHAI.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1778 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

FOR SALE.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.

GILMAN & Co.
tf 2060 Hongkong, 19th December, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND To H. I. H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental
tf 1921 *Bank.* [Feb 1.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 837 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

茶 葉 記 茶
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"FORMOSA,"

Morales, Master, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
2d 168 Hongkong, 29th January, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM"

will be despatched at 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
136 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YUNG CHING"

will leave this for the above ports on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHINESE MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
3d 164 Hongkong, 29th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Captain Flambeau, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
153 Hongkong, 27th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IRAOUADDY"

Captain ——, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
154 Hongkong, 27th January, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TRAVANCORE"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1873. [151

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MADRAS"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1873. [152

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Schooner

"C. L. TAYLOR,"

Capt. Sears, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 145 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known Clipper Ships

"FORWARD" and "ONWARD,"

daily expected from the Colonies, on their arrival will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 150 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship

"LENNOX CASTLE,"

Captain Stewart, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 132 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE German Bark

"BREMA,"

Capt. Schweitzer, will load here and at Whampoa as above, with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 33 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark

"IOONIUM,"

Capt. Malgrom, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2094 Hongkong, 25th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
will commence business at the
HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
CORNER OF WYNDHAM AND WELLINGTON STREETS,
(*Nearly opposite the German Club.*)
Shortly after the arrival of the S. S. *Glenartney.*

The Services of Mr. HENRY EVERITT (of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition) have been secured, and specimens of his work will be offered for public inspection as soon after his arrival as possible.
169 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

MANEE & Co.,
ELECTROTYPERS, GILDERS, AND
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
CANAL ROAD,
OPPOSITE SHAMEEN,
(*West of the Canton Printing Office.*)
CANTON.

All kinds of Gilding and Silvering done by the Electrotyping process, so as to resemble the solid articles. Brass and Copper Spoons, Forks, Plates, &c., may be gilded or silvered in a short time, at reasonable terms.
1m 3 Canton, 1st January, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of

HOUSES, &c., TO LET,

kept by the undersigned.

Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*
tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination; remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FURSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*AVOCA*," Captain ——, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 5th February, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 4th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*ATA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 11th February, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

Extracts.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

A friendly bird with hoasm red
Is flating near my garden seat,
Your sky is fair above my head,
And Twied rejoices at my feet.

The squirrels gambol in the oak,
All, all is glad, but you prefer
To linger on amid the smoke
Of stony-hearted Westminster.

Again I read your letter through,—
"How wonderful is fate's decree,
How sweet is all your life to you,
And O, how sad is mine to me!"

I know you wail, who knows it not?—
He gave,—He taketh that He gave.
Yours is the lot, the common lot,
To go down weeping to the grave.

Sad journey to a dark abyss,
Meet ending of your sorrow keen,—
The burthen of *my* dirge is this,
And this *my woe,—It might have been!*

Dear bird! Blythe bird that sings in frost,
Forgive my friend if he is sad;
He mourns what he has only lost,—
I weep what I have never had.

—*Spectator.* FREDERICK LOCKER.

A DANGEROUS PAPER.

The green paper used to wrap about lozenges, sold in shops, railroad cars, and on street corners, has long been suspected to contain arsenic, and with the view of ascertaining the facts by analysis, we recently purchased a roll of lozenges covered with this paper. A qualitative examination of the paper afforded all the characteristic reactions for arsenic and copper. The wrapper contained twenty square inches of paper. Of this, sixteen were taken for quantitative analysis. The result of the examination showed that this portion contained ·1516 grains, or 2.94 grains of metallic arsenic. This is equivalent to 2.94 grains in the whole of the wrapper, a quantity sufficient to destroy life in an adult person. Children in all parts of the country are allowed to purchase the lozenges covered with this poisonous paper, and the rolls are often put in the hands of infants as a plaything. As everything goes into the mouth of young children, it is easy to see that no more dangerous substance can pass into a family than these packages of confectionery. It is quite probable that instances of poisoning have occurred from this cause, which have been of a serious character. There should be laws prohibiting the use of poisonous paper for any purpose.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

THE BEY AND HIS BEAUTIES IN THE HEN COOP.

The Bey was a thin little man in strapped nankeens, white gloves, patent leather boots, blue frock, and fez; bent, handsome, melancholy, who probably enjoyed the wine he drank at dinner from the feeling that there was a sin in drinking it. "With the quickness of a man accustomed to obedience he marshalled his *suite* upon the deck; and although the far greater part of his retinue consisted of women and girls, he had no difficulty whatever in making them do what they were told, and I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw him deliberately drive them all into the hen coop, through a kind of trap-door in the top, as if they had been a flock of poultry. They crowded round the entrance, where some of the fatter beauties were rather rudely assisted by pushes from the Bey, which sent them sprawling over the more active girls who had just got in; and although all their faces were covered, we saw a fine display of ankles, legs, and even knees. There were altogether 12 females unceremoniously shoved into the fowl houses, five of whom were black, and among these last were three hideous negresses, frightful to look upon. Just like a dealer travelling with with live stock, he counted them from outside the bars of the cage, and finding that none of his wives or family were missing, he ordered the servants to throw all the bundles, beds, quilts, rugs, and blankets through the trap-door that the ladies had just been crushed in at." The Bey declared he was tired of all the women in the coop, and wanted to marry a rich English Miss, although he could not at all approve the behaviour of a young lady who sat with her face uncovered on deck, and was shocked at her want of modesty.—*From "A Scamper to Sebastopol," by J. Creagh.*

SPOILING THE SWEET CHILDREN IN FRANCE.

"The art of spoiling reaches a development in France which is unknown elsewhere, and material affection not unfrequently descends to folly and imbecility. When this occurs, there is an end of all control and guidance on the mother's side, and of all obedience in the child. In what other country than France would a mother permit her child to get upon the table in the presence of two strangers, and to blow the lamp and candles out in the middle of dinner? And where else would such a history as the following be possible? At a dinner party of twenty people, two guests, man and wife, did not appear at the appointed hour. After wondering and waiting, the mistress of the house commenced her banquet. At ten o'clock in walked the absentees, looking somewhat foolish, but candidly confessing the motive of their absence as if it were quite natural. Their child, a girl of three, had been put to bed just as they were starting for the dinner; but when they went to fondly wish it good night, the child said, 'Mamma, I won't let you go out.' The mother argued, but in vain. The child would not give way. The father came, and tried his eloquence with no better success. Then the small creature, seeing her advantage, increased her demands, not only did she insist that neither father nor mother should leave the house, but called upon them to immediately undress and go to bed. They faintly resisted; the baby grew imperious, and threatened to cry forthwith. That beat them, as the mother deprecatingly observed to her astounded listeners. 'Of course when the sweet child told us she was going to cry, we were forced to yield; it would have been monstrous to cause her pain simply for our pleasure; so I begged Henri to cease his efforts to persuade her, and we both took off our clothes and went to bed. As soon as she was asleep we got up again, re-dressed, and here we are, with a thousand apologies for being so late.'"—*From "French Home Life."*

PROVERBS.

(From Introduction to "Handbook of Proverbs.)

Proverbs abound amongst the common people in every part of the world. In other times, too, men of the highest rank did not disdain to use them; although there have been those, like Lord Chesterfield, who disapproved of their use by the "upper ten;" and, like Shakspeare's *Coriolanus*, contemned the multitude and their proverbs:—

"Hang 'em!
They said they were an hungry, sighed forth proverbs;—
That, *hunger broke stone walls*; that, *dogs must eat*;
That, *meat was made for mouths*; that, *the gods sent not*
Corn for the rich mononly,—with these shreds
They vented their complainings."

A curious instance of the favour in which proverbs were at one time held by the upper classes is quoted in Disraeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, from Townshend's *Historical Collections*. "A member of the House of the House of Commons, in the reign of Elizabeth, made a speech entirely composed of the most homely proverbs. The subject was a bill against double payments of book-debts. Knavish tradesmen were then in the habit of swelling out their book-debts with those who took credit, particularly to their younger customers. One of the members who began to speak, 'for very fear shook,' and stood silent. This nervous orator was followed by a blunt and true representive of the famous governor of Barataria, delivering himself thus:—'It is now my chance to speak something, and that without humming or hawing. I thing this law is a good law. Even reckoning make long friends. As far goes the penny as the penny's master. *Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subveniunt.* Pay the reckoning over-night, and you shall not be troubled in the morning. If ready money be *mensura publica*, let every one out his coat according to his cloth. When his old suit is in the wane, let him stay till that his money bring a new suit in the increase.'" Many honourable names might be mentioned in connection with collections of proverbs, the literature of which dates back to the fifteenth century at least, when Erasmus wrote his *Adagia*, which set continental scholars on fire to collect and publish the proverbs of their own countries. And little wonder. Homely and practical, witty and wise, these fragments of thought take hold of the mind far more readily than dull *formulæ* and long-drawn arguments, are better adapted and applied to our various rumours and capacities; their sparkle and point make them easily remembered; while the keen knowledge of human nature displayed in them, and the sound counsels they administer, make their study a source of unfailing pleasure and benefit to all.

Proverbs are older than the oldest books. "The Spaniards date the origin of their *refranes que dicen las viejas tras el hugo*, 'sayings of old wives by their fire-sides,' before the existence of any writings in their language from the circumstance that these are in the old romance or rudest vulgar idiom. Themost ancient poem in the Edda, 'The sublime speech of Odin,' abounds with ancient proverbs, strikingly descriptive of the ancient Scandinavians. Undoubtedly proverbs in the earliest ages long served as the unwritten language of morality, and even of the useful arts. Like the oral traditions of the Jews, they floated down from age to age on the lips of successive generations. The name of the first sage who sanctioned the saying would in time be forgotten, while the metaphor, or the expression, remained consecrated into a proverb! Such was the origin of the memorable sentences by which men learnt to think and to speak appositely; they were precepts which no man could contradict, at a time when authority was valued more than opinion, and experience preferred to novelty. The proverbs of a father became the inheritance of a son; the mistress of a family perpetuated hers through her household; the workman condensed some traditional secret of his craft into a proverbial expression. When countries are not yet populous, and property has not yet produced great inequalities in its ranks, every day will show them how *the drunkard and the glutton come to poverty, and drowsiness clothes a man with rags.* At such a period he who gave counsel gave wealth."

In this way multitudes of the sayings that have been familiar to us from childhood have come down through successive generations, crystallised into forms of speech which very but little in the course of centuries. While it is almost impossible to discover, with certainty the originators, it is quite possible to trace back to the infant ages many of these gems of thought, "jewels . . . that on the stretch'd forefinger of all time sparkle for ever," as brightly flashing in their ancient beds as with ourselves to-day. Not to go into this matter too minutely, and putting out of the question the collection of the Hebrew monarch, we may mention that one of our copy-book maxims, *Evil communications corrupt good manners*, quoted by St. Paul, is a line from the Greek comic poet Menander (born at Athens B.C. 342); but it is evidently as a proverb that both apostle and poet quote it, and its origin, therefore, may date from a much more remote age. Another familiar word, *One must not look a gift horse in the mouth*, is found used by St. Jerome, a Latin father of the fourth century, who also gives as a proverb, *old* even in this day, the adage, *Liars should have good memories.* And a host of pithy sentences of a proverbial cast (such as the famous *Know thyself*) have come down to posterity from the Lacedæmonians on Spartans, whose country was called Laconia, and gave its name to a form of speech designated *laconic.* This style, we are informed by Plato, was adopted by the whole nation, who affected to appear unlearned; but, he says, this was merely a political artifice. "If any one wishes to converse with the meanest of the Lacedæmonians, he will at first find him, for the most part, apparently despicable in conversation; but afterwards, when a proper opportunity presents itself, this same mean person, like a skilful jaculator, will hurl a sentence worthy of attention, short and contorted; so that he who converses with him will appear to be in no respect superior to a boy! That *to laconize*, therefore, consists much more in philosophising than in the love of exercise, is understood by some of the present age, and was known to the ancients, they being persuaded that the ability of uttering such sentences as these is the province of a man perfectly learned." Plato assures those who in other cities imagined they *laconized*, merely by imitating the severe exercises and other warlike manners of the Lacedæmonians, that they were grossly deceived.

It has been supposed that there are twenty thousand proverbs circulating amongst European nations. This is a mere calculation—and, we are inclined to think, an incorrect one; based upon the numbers collected in the various countries, and which have been written down. A vast number, it appears to us, must escape the notice of the most diligent collector; household words that have never been, and may never be, set down; the property, if we may say so, of particular localities, or even of families—common in one household or district, but unknown elsewhere; words of wisdom bequeathed by one peasant generation to another, and drifting down the centuries, more secure of immortality in their verbal transmission than in the antiquary's historic page.

Every reader of Sir Walter Scott's works must have remarked the frequent and happy use made of Scottish proverbs in the *Tales of my Landlord*; the "auld saws" of some of his characters show us how intimately the Great Wizard knew the people of whom he wrote—how thoroughly he had entered into their thoughts and feelings and modes of life. Galt, too, in his parish *Annals*, and the Ettrick Shepherd, in his *Tales*, have in some measure approached Sir Walter in this respect, but are still far behind him.

"'Reuben Butler! he hasna in his pouch the value o' the auld black coat he wears—but it doesna signify.' And, as he spoke, Dumbiedikes shut successively, and with vehemence, the drawers of his treasury. '*A fair offer*, Jeannie, *is nae cause o' feud.* *Ae man may bring a horse to the water, but twenty wurna gar him drink.*'"—*Heart of Midlothian.*

"'*Fair and softly gangs far*,' said Meiklehose; 'and if *a fule may-gie a wise man counsel*, I wad hae him think twice or he mells with Knockdunder.'"—*Heart of Midlothian.*

"'I fear,' said Morton, 'there is very little chance, my good friend Cuddie, of our getting back to our old occupation.' 'Hout, sir, hout, sir,' replied Cuddie, 'it's aye gude to keep up a hardy heart—*as broken a ship's come to land.*'"—*Old Mortality.*

"'*A wamefu's a wamefu', whether it be o' barley meal or bran.*'"—*St. Ronan's Well.*

"'I redd ye,' Earnscliff (this Hobbie added in a gentle whisper), 'let us take a cast about as if to draw the wind on a buck—the hog is no abune knee deep, and *better a saft road than bad company.*'"—*The Black Dwarf.*

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... 1 " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ½ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ¾ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ " "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 " ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 25th July, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month }
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ..... } do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month ..... ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ..... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents ..... } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents ..... } ½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents ..... } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst each of the Insurers as have paid during the year $500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 40 Hongkong 16th October, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese as the 29th January, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 ... per picul	$107.00 a	$117.00
" 28 a 32 ... "	118.00 a	124.00
" 38 a 42 ... "	125.00 a	137.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ... per piece	2.20 a	2.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs ... "	2.30 a	2.05
" 9 a 10 lbs ... "	2.90 a	3.05
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed ... "	2.25 a	2.50
" 64 a 68 ... "	2.65 a	2.80
" 68 a 80 ... "	2.95 a	3.60
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.60 a	2.65
WHITE BROCADES, ... "	2.55 a	2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... "	2.40 a	3.20
" 40 ... "	2.60 a	3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs. "	1.55 a	1.60
" 24 " & 36 " 6 lbs. "	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ... "	3.60 a	3.85
DYED BROCADE DO. ... "	3.70 a	3.85
DYED DAMASK DO. ... per piece	6.20 a	6.30
CHINTZ, ... "	1.90 a	1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ... per doz.	0.65 a	0.70
" Brown ... "	0.62 a	0.68
" Red ... "	0.60 a	0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. ... per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 ... "	0.16 a	0.20
VELVETEENS, Black ... "	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, ... per yard	0.32 a	0.38
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, ... per piece	9.80 a	9.70
" " Assorted, ... "	9.30 a	9.80
" *HK* Scarlet, ... "	9.50 a	9.80
" " Assorted, ... "	9.10 a	9.20
CAMLETS, SSS ... "	16.50 a	17.50
" SS ... "	19.00 a	19.50
" S ... "	20.00 a	20.50
" BBS ... "	22.00 a	23.50
LASTINGS, *DD* ... "	14.50 a	15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6 ... per picul	4.10 a	4.20
" Hoop, ... "	5.50 a	5.75
" Bar, ... "	4.05 a	4.10
" Wire, ... "	9.80 a	10.50
LEAD, ... "	7.80 a	8.30
STEEL, English, ... per tub.	3.40 a	4.50
" Swedish, ... "	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca, ... per picul	32.00 a	33.50
TIN PLATES, ... per box	8.00 a	8.20
SPELTER, ... per picul	25.00 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English, ... "	170.00 a	172.00
" American, ... "	170.00 a	174.00
SPELTER, ... "	7.50 a	7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai ... "	13.50 a	14.00
" Ningpo, ... "	14.50 a	15.00
" Tientsin, ... "	14.00 a	14.50
" Shantung, ... "	14.50 a	14.50
" Bengal, ... "	11.00 a	15.50
ALUM, ... per picul	1.70 a	2.00
SAGAMUTS, Japan white, ... "	3.90 a	4.20
" Black, ... "	3.65 a	3.60
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ... "	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2 ... "	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white, ... "	1.75 a	1.90
" " mill cleaned, ... "	1.55 a	1.60
" Manila, ... "	2.35 a	2.40
" Java, ... "	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore, ... "	1.70 a	1.75
" Saigon, ... "	1.40 a	1.45
" Arracan, ... "	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon, ... "	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE, ... "	6.00 a	6.50
COALS, Afloat, ... per ton.		
" English steam, ... "	15.50 a	—
" American Anthracite, ... "	14.50 a	—
" Sydney, ... "	12.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS, ... per box.	3.80 a	4.00
SUNDRIES PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits, ... per pcl.	6.00 a	6.20
" Banjar, ... "	4.85 a	5.10
PEPPER, White, ... "	22.80 a	23.00
" Black, ... "	15.30 a	15.00
BETEL NUT, ... "	3.25 a	4.00
SANDAL-WOOD Malabar, ... "	4.30 a	4.40
" South Seas, ... "	17.00 a	19.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ... "	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam, ... "	2.20 a	2.65
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs. ...	1.30 a	1.63
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs. ...	6.75 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin, ... per pcl.	1.30 a	1.95
" California, ... "	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 ... "	6.75 a	7.20
" " Dk. Brown, ... "	3.50 a	3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, ... "	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White, ... "	4.20 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown, ... "	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed, ... "	15.00 a	15.50
PEAS, White, ... "	2.40 a	2.45
" Green, ... "	2.10 a	2.25
" Black, ... "	1.70 a	1.75
" Yellow, ... "	2.05 a	2.10
MUSHROOMS, ... "	55.00 a	65.00
SEAWEED, Green, ... "	2.00 a	2.45
" Oat, ... "	2.85 a	3.00
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large, ... "	8.75 a	14.00
" " middle, ... "	6.75 a	8.25
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, ... "	6.20 a	6.70
BEES WAX, Japan, ... "	14.50 a	15.00
" Hankow, ... "	67.00 a	68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Blythwoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	
Braemar Castle	Marshall	Brit. str	2500	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Dang Wee		Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tak-mes	
Victry		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Fame	Morales	Span. str	360	Remedios & Co	Manila
Formosa	Howard	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'kohama, &c.
Great Republic	Cory	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kinshan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Kwangtung	Tillet	Chi. str	720	Chinese	At Canton
Lee-yuen	Bernard	Brit. str	1184	P. & O. S. N. Co	*In Dock*
Madras	Koch	Brit. str	806	Kwok Acheong	
Norna	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Powan		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang	W. R. Seale	Brit. str	1572	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Priam		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Prince Albert	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Pantuxet		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sir J. Jejeebhoy	Young	Brit. str	775	Olyphant & Co	At Canton
Thales	A. Symons	Brit. str	1990	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Travancore	Flambeau	Fren. str	959	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Volga	Corner	Brit. str	732	Siemssen & Co	*In Dock*
Yangtsze	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yesso	Rasmussen	Brit. str	392	Acheong	*Laid up*
Yot-tung	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
White Cloud §					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Adolia Carlton	Washburn	Amr. bk	593	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Aline	O. Melthose	Ger. sh	549	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Wm. Pustau & Co	Iloilo, &c.
Anita	Nielsen	Dan. bk	250	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ariadne	W. Holtz	Ger. bk	260	Order	Hamburg
Brema	Schweitzer	Ger. bk	380	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Berar	Heigho	Brit. sh	902	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Bua Cao	Tams	Siam. bk	638	Chinese	
Candelaria	Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Cashmere	Norton	Amr. sh	937	Olyphant & Co	Shanghai
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	416	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Craigie Lea	Lundy	Brit. bk	621	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Christoph	Ringe	Ger. bg	270	Wm. Pustau & Co	
C. L. Taylor	O. B. Sears	Amr. bk	467	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Columbo	H. N. Hener	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	Melbourne
Contest	Kramer	Siam. bk	386	Chinese	
Cutty Sark	Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Ellen	H. Kindred	Brit. bk	500	Captain	
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Purdon & Co	Manila
Evening Star	Bruhn	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Fontenoye	Taylor	Brit. sh	634	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fyen	Casperson	Dan. bk	311	Siemssen & Co	
Glenaros	E. Mathews	Brit. bk	679	Raynal & Co	
Goliah	S. P. Andersen	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Gryfe	Roberts	Brit. sh	1078	Melchers & Co	
Gustav	Johansen	Ger. bk	243	Ed. Schellhase & Co	
Handy	V. Hansen	Siam. sh	663	Chinese	
Hera	Dickinson	Brit. sch	478	Chinese	
Hongkong	D. Barainca	Peru. bk	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Iconium	J. Margrom	Amr. bk	659	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Korsor		Dan. bk	317	Messageries Maritimes	
Kvik	Amundsen	Nor. bg	188	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lennox Castle	W. Stewart	Brit. sh	693	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Matilda Atheling	Wherest	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mocq Bailly	Gaston	Fren. sch	380	Order	
Neu Granada	Bauer	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ocean	Jansen	Ger. bg	225	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Peri	F. G. Crantz	Ger. bg	275	Siemssen & Co	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	H. Cohen	
Selim	James Dick	Brit. bk	743	John Burd & Co	Manila, &c.
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Sparrowhawk	Calhoun	Brit. bk	445	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	
Vesta	Hoest	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel f. o.
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	P.W. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Yokohama
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Bangkok
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Amoy
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Bangkok
Kestral	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Foochow
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Atkinson	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving-ship	12	—	Comr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Shanghai
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Lieut. A. C. Littleton	Bangkok
Tenzer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Hongkong
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Bangkok
Thetis	Steam Corvette	13	350	Capt. Le Hunte Ward	En route to Aden
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.